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## INFORMATION REPORT

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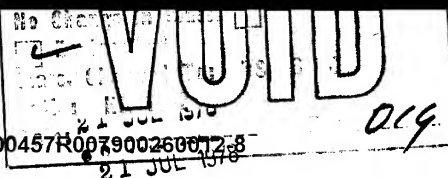
COUNTRY Korea:

SUBJECT North Korean Naval Bases and Soviet Intelligence  
Activities at Chongjin, Sogjin, and WonsanPLACE  
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1. The Chongjin Naval Training Center was established in the spring of 1949 with KIM Kwang-mu (金光模)\* as commandant and KIM Se-won (金世元)\* as deputy commandant, in the former Japanese primary school building, Chonma-dong,\*\* Chongjin. The school trained from 800 to 1,000 students during each six-month semester until the beginning of the war in June 1950, when the program was accelerated and over 5,000 students were in training. Thirty percent of the students specialized in submarine training, for which the Soviets supplied three submarines based in Chongjin harbor. Besides the Korean instructors, there were ten Soviets teaching gunnery, gun construction, ship construction, meteorology and swimming.
2. Courses at the training center included history of the Communist Party, history of the Soviet revolution, dialectical materialism, Soviet government, communications, navigation, strategy and engineering. Advanced students were sent to Najin (130-15, 42-10) for further training. None were sent to the Soviet Union, except on propaganda inspection tours and for political indoctrination.
3. Intelligence activities in Chongjin were carried on by the following organizations:
  - a. The Headquarters of the Soviet Navy Political Affairs Bureau, Sinjin-ni, Chongjin directed the North Hamgyong government through the North Korean Labor Party.
  - b. The Mortrans Korean-Soviet Shipping Company,\*\*\* Sinam-dong, Chongjin, which managed a bus line between Chongjin and Chumronbo (129-32, 41-40), employed 20 Soviet men, 10 Soviet women and 13 Koreans, who were paid very well.
  - c. The Chu Yim Yang (秋林洋) (Churin) Company, a chain department store with headquarters in Harbin, was opened in Pohang-dong, Chongjin, by a Soviet business man. The store sold Soviet-made cigarettes, vodka, sugar, sausages, butter, candy, fabrics, shirts, ties, and cosmetics and was open to Koreans. Its prices were 20 percent lower than the Korean market. It employed three male Soviet clerks, one Soviet female clerk and three Koreans.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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4. The North Korean Navy was not established until after Soviet troops withdrew in 1948. Before that time a coast guard of 3,000 men with 30 patrol boats was set up to check smuggling. The Soviets gave two 1,000-ton patrol boats to the Korean navy in Chongjin, where 40 patrol boats and 70 motor boats were stationed at Ohang and Sinam docks.
5. The Soviet Navy had its headquarters in the former residence of the president of the Chosen Industrial Bank. In June 1950 there were 45 patrol boats, 50 ducks, 5 submarines and 3,000 men of the Soviet Navy in Chongjin. The headquarters later moved to the International Hotel in Chongjin. The submarines were at Sinam pier, while the patrol boats were divided between Ohang and Nittesu pier.
6. Soviet transports called twice daily at Ilchol pier until March 1950, unloading uniforms for the North Korean Army. From March until June, these ships, which were of the 10,000-ton class, unloaded about 50 trucks, 10 tanks, 10 cannon and 3000 machine guns each day, and loaded rice, potatoes, ore, fire wood, agricultural products, cows, pigs, and some machinery. During August 1950, about 40 ships called at the Nittesu pier at night where North Korean army personnel unloaded tanks and guns, which were shipped to the front in the morning by railroad.
7. The largest Soviet naval base in Korea was at Najin, where the Korean Naval Officers Training Center was located.
8. The North Korean Navy had about 600 men and 10 motor boats in the Songjin harbor, the Soviets 300 men and 10 patrol boats. Three or four submarines were usually anchored at Songjin, although naval activities here were on a relatively small scale. It was rumored that a Soviet organization called the Comidan (sic), Chonghek-ri, Songjin, employing a Soviet-born Korean interpreter, was an intelligence unit. Each month two or three 10,000-ton Soviet vessels visited the port to unload arms and load raw materials.
9. The North Korean Navy in Wonsan\*\*\*\* had 6,000 men and 50 motor boats which were engaged in smuggling patrols. As of 25 June 1950 the Soviet Navy had 2,000 men and 17 patrol boats, and at least three submarines at Wonsan. Soviet mine layers had placed mines in the Wonsan harbor. The Mortrans Hotel and adjoining restaurant in Wonsan were managed by Soviets. The hotel was not open to Koreans, but it was rumored that the restaurant was a center for Korean-Soviet intelligence activities.\*\*\*\*

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\* Comment. According to [REDACTED] Rear Admiral KIM Hwan-pin was superintendent of the North Korean Naval Academy and KIM Se-nun was chief of staff of the Wonsan Naval Base.

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\*\*\* Comment. Mortrans is also known as the Chosen Marine Transportation Company or the Soviet-Korean Steam Navigation Company.

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\*\*\*\* Comment. A map of the Wonsan Naval Base was given in [REDACTED]

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\*\*\*\*\* Comment. The latest date of all the above information is December 1950. It is realized that the east coast ports have experienced extensive changes since that time because of UN naval activity in the area.

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